# TRIUMPH OF GARIBALDI.

## The Neapolitans Evacuate Palermo.

The steamship Hammonia, which sailed from South The steament Hammonia, which sailed from South-ampton on the 4th, brings English papers of that date. The important news is to the effect that the Neapolitan army in Paiermo has capitulated, and that they have evacuated the city. We give the latest dispatches be-

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY. "Naples, May 30 (via Taria).
"The following news has been received from Pa-

the barracks of San Giacomo have been taken by the people. Several houses in the Strada di Tolado have been burnt down. The people have opened a breach in the houses surrounding the Custom-House. Political prisoners have been set at liberty. A park of artillery has been captured. General Salzano is a

"An armistice has been concluded between the Re troops and the troops of Garibaldi. The armistice still continues to be observed, and will end on Sanday nex

"The town of Girgenti has risen." "The town of Girgenti has risen."
"NAPLES (via Marseilles), May 29.
"The news of the rising and bombardment of Palermo has produced a feverish agitation here. A conflict has already taken place at the Café de l'Europe between citizens and officers, the former shouting in favor of Bioly.
"The following further particulars of the fighting at

"The following further particulars of the fighting at Palermo have been received:

"When Garibaldi arrived at the Strada di Toledo be shammed a retreat, but resumed the offensive when the inhabitants revolted. A terrible and desperate fight then enseed, in which many women paracipated. The troops were at has repulsed, and immediately afterward the bombardment commenced.

"It is a secreted that the English admiral having assembled the efficers of all the foreign vessels of war fincheding those of Austria) off Palermo, they unanimously resolved to request the commander of the Neapolitan aquadron to cease faring on the town.

"It is a secreted that Signor Carafa, in reply to complaints of Ar. Elliott, has declared that he had no intention of accusing the English navy of having assisted at the disembarkation of Garibaldians at Marsula; he only wished to justify the conduct of the Neapolitan naval officers."

"The Moniteur publishes the following telegram:
"Napules, June I.

"The Mondeur publishes the following telegram:

"NAPLES, June 1.

"On the proposition of Gen. Lanza an armistice has been concluded between the Royal troops and the Garibaldians. The Neapolitan troops are concentrated in the Royal Palace and Gastle, which are structed at the two extremities of Palacimo. Garibaldi demands that they shall evacuate these positions."

"Pants, June 2.

"It is secreted that Signor Carafa has dem need a guaranty for the territory of the Two Scilies, and has also demanded the intervention of the Markime Powers. "Piedmont, it is said, has protested against any

intervention.

"The Patric states hat a dispatch has arrived today, asserting that a capitulation had been signed on
board the Haunihal between Gen. Lanza and Garibaldi
and the Revolutionary Committee. According to the
dispatch, the capitulation stipulates that the Neapolitan
army, 25,030 strong, shall quit Palermo with all tre
horors of war, and embark with their materiel on
board the Neapolitan squadron."

"Paus, Sunday.

"The Patricasserts that the capitalistion of the garrison of Palermo has been confirmed. The evacuation will commence to-morrow morning.

"The Pags and Constitutionsel say that the triumph of the meurocetion at Palermo is decisive, and of the capitalision of the garrison there is no doubt. The only question for consideration is whether the troops surrender at discretion or obtain permission to return to Naples."

"Letters from Naples to the 28th ult. state that a grand manifestation had taken place there. Shouts of "Emanuel!" Garibaldi! and 'Sicily! were raised."
"Garoa, Salurday, June 2.
"The veport of Bixio's death is unfounded, as the journal of the expedition, written by Bixio himself up to the 28th of May, has just been published."

Cagliant, June 2.
"The Utile, from Genoa, has disembarked arms at Marsale."

#### THE TAKING OF PALERMO. From The London Times, June 4.

From The London Times, June 4.

We publish to-day news which will gladden the heart of every friend of Liberty in Europe. The insurrection in Sielly is folly, and we trust finally, victorious! Palermo mas been taken by Garibaldi atter a tarrible struggle. The Nexpolitan troops, after being driven from position after position, have at length eapitulated, and are to embark on board the King's vessel with the usual honors. Garibaldi is now master of the Island. In a few days at furthest the feeble garriboss which have been left in some other of the town on the const will be forced to surrender and Francia. II. will finally be disposed to surrender and franci-ll, will finally be disposed of Sicily. Though be-lieving that it was impossible to retain the island under Bourhon domination, we hardly looked for success so speedy and so complete. In little more than three weeks from the landing of the Italian chief with a weeks from the lauding of the Italian chief with a handful of men this beautiful and long oppressed island to free, and another beavy blow has been given to the fabric of despotism which is tottering to its fall in Southern and Central Europe. Such a reat of arms has seldom been related in history. We have seen so many failures of late years—so many men have aprung forward in the name of liberty and nationality to accomplish great things, have been found wanting in the day of trial, and then fallen forever, that lookers-on may naturally be slow to offer their confidence and admiration to a revolutionary leader. But Garibaldi has taken his place in history as one of the most extraordinary military commanders that this century has produced. He is no longer to be reckoned among those who are aspiring to a great mane, who give promise of great achievements, but respecting whom the world anust suspend its judgment. His reputation is made, his position is taken, though we hope that his work is not yet done. This genus for war, which was first shown in the siege of Rome, and which be wildered the Austrians last year by its vigor and audacity, has now broken up the Neapolitan Kingdon, and will doubtless end in giving liberty to the whole of Southern Italy. Henceforward Garibaldi whole of Southern Italy. Henceforward Garibaldi will receive not only the sympathy but the full confi-dence of all who are interested in the Italian cause.

dence of all who are interested in the Italian cause. He has shown the difference between foolhardiness and that boldness which, based on accurate calculations, is the greatest triumph of military genius. When he handed with his 1,500 men at Marsala he did that which might have exposed him forever to obloquy as a hotheaded enthusiast. He endangered all his past reputation. He abandoned a poli ical position in the Sardinian monarchy, which might have contented any man, and began an enterprise which many of those who sympathized with it most deeply looked upon as desperate. It now appears that Caribaldi knew his own powers, the temper of the Sicilian people, and the weakness of the Royal authority. The straggle is over, and the tyrants who but one month ago tortared and singlitered the Sicilians with impunity, are now driven from the island, and may perhaps be brought to justice, even in the capital of the monarchy.

It is of little use for us to attempt to follow the military operations by which this astonishing success has been achieved. The news given in the dispatches is too meager, and we trust before long to be able to lay before our readers a detailed and trustworthy narrative from a well-known correspondent. But the main points appear to have been as follows: By the 26th of May Garibaddi had entirely cleared the country about Palermo of the King's troops. The battle of Monreale, impudently represented by the official accounts as a victory, had been a most complete defeat, and had been followed by the retirement of the troops into the town and the investment of the place by the Sicilians, who, though insefficiently armed and almost destitute of orange, were numerous, and elated by their success at Cabats Find and Monreale. At 4 o'clock on the morning of Senday, the 27th, Garibaldi made a sadden attack on the north side of the town, a district called Peperito. A figree combat ensued, which lasted for two hours, and ended in placing Garibaldi in posterision of this part of the place. No seomer was this accom was set on fire in many places, a number of buildings were deatroyed, and, no doubt, the loss of life among the inhabitants was considerable. On Monday, Garibeldi stormed the citadel. It appears that on the previous day a park of artillery was captured, and, no doubt, the Sicilians were by this means better enabled to operate against the refuge of the soldiery. Of the

Neapolitan Court.

Perhaps such a capitulation is the happiest mode of terminating the struggle. We do not doubt that Garibaldi is willing to hurt as little as possible the feelings of the King's troops. Those who were the enemies of yesterday may be the friends of to-morrow. Cho account says that during the battle in the town three yesterday may be the friends of to-morrow. Cho account says that during the battle in the town three regiments went over, and it may be that the army which was employed to keep down the Sicilians will shortly endanger its master's throne. After all, Neapolitans are Italians, soldiers are men, and there cannot be a high-spirited officer in the King's service who does not look with mere sympathy on Gavibaldi than on a Lanza or a Salzano. We may conclude that, as far as regards Sicily, the contest is nearly at an end. Messina must soon fall, and then the island, placed under a Provisional Government, with Garibaldi at its head, will be an independent Power in Europe. What will be the acts of the Dictator we have yet to learn, but it is not likely that he will sit down in quiet, or think anything done while anything remains to do. The man who, like a Norman adventurer of old, made his descent with two shipfulls of followers and conquered a kingdom in three weeks, is hardly likely to settle down now that he rules a population of more than 2,000,000, and has the spoils of the Neapolitan Arsenals with which to equip the levies which will join him. We may certainly look for some stirring events on the main land. Italy is in such a state that boldness is the best, and, indeed, the only possible policy. The Royal party at Naples is patie-stricken, and the discontent of the people, roused into fury by the news from Sicily, may anticipate any movements of Garibaldi. It may be that as we write King Francis has been driven from the dominions which his family have cursed. It may even be that the Neapolitan troops, ashamed of their disgrace and of the cause they serve, will follow the example of the Russan and Modenese armies, and bring the tyranny of the Bourbons to an end. But, even if these events do not take place, we feel pretty sure that Garibaldi will follow up his victory. His presence in Calabria now would be the signal for an insurrection as fierce as that which has broken out in Sicily. With 5,000 men such as storme

From the Paris Correspondence of The London Times.

Paris, Saturday, June 2—6 p. m.

A telegram from Naples, dated last night, and received here this morning, announces that an interview took place on board an English vessel of war at Palermo, either that day or the day previous, between Garibaldi and two Neapolitan general officers—names not mentioned—with a view to an armistice. The result is that an armistice for 24 hours was agreed to. I am unable to say which party demanded this temporary suspension of hostilities, the dispatch being silent on that point. This is to be regretted, as we might be able to form some notion of the relative condition of the belligerents. The fact, however, of general officers granting a trace of 24 hours to—what Garibaldi mats still be considered by the Neapolitan authorities—a leader of rebels would tell against them. On the other hand, the time gained from actual fighting would be employed by the Neapolitans in getting up reinforcements. We know that the loss of life has been great on both sides, and that Palecmo has severely suffered from the bomburdment. The Neap litans were, according to the accounts received this storning, still in possession of the forts commanding Palermo.

Since the foregoing was written I learn that Gen.

accounts received this corning, still in possession of the forts commanding Pulcino.

Since the foregoing was written I learn that Gen.
Lanza was the person who treated with Garibaldi, and that it was on board the English ship the Hannibal the armistice was agreed to. But the most important fact is that terms for the evacuation of Paiermo and the forts by the Neapolitans were then and there arranged. The Neapolitan troops were to embark with arms and mattered de guerre, and to land either at Messina or Naples without being molested by Garibaldi's troops. I must add that it is to English and French intervention this cessation of the carnage at Palermo is owing.

There is no other news of special importance. The Dowager Empress of Russia arrived at Lyons on the evening of June 1. The Emperor and Empress of the French also arrived on the same evening. The city was decorated with flags, and illuminated.

Prince Jerome continues very weak, and has experienced no change for the better.

The following dispatch, concerning the Eastern Ques

The following dispatch, concerning the Eastern Question, appears in the latest London papers:

"Reliable intelligence has been received from Consantinople that the French and Russian Embassadors have officially informed the Ports that their Governments approve its resolution to ins inte an inquiry into the situation of the Christians in Turkey of its own free will."

### THE CHAMPIONSHIP. PRESENTION OF THE BELTS TO HEENAN AND SAYERS. From Bell's Lafe in London, June 2.

On Wednesday evening the ceremony of presenting the two belts to the rival champions took place at the Albambra, Leicester square, which had been secured by the friends of the men as the most likely arena in the metropolis to insure to them semething really remunerative as a return for their speculation. It will be recollected that when our first edition was published last week the men had been refused the use of Cremorne Gardens, and had been unable to obtain another establishment sufficiently large to hold the number of spectators they imagined would be attracted to witness the closing scence of the great match. In our Town Edition we were able to announce that the Alhambra had been engaged, but unfortunately the intelligence was received by us too late to enable us to go into any particulars as to the nature of the entertainment which was to be offered. The intended exhibition, therefore, did not obtain that extended pub. licity which it would have received had those who undertook the management of the business on behalf of dertook the management of the business on behalf of the men exhibited a little more deligence and business-like activity in the task intrusted to them. The want of these qualities on their part had a visible effect upon the attendance at the Alhambra on Wednesday evening, for, on our entrance, we were painfully struck by the "beggarly account of empty boxes," more especially visible in the reserved seats, admission to which was only obtainable on payment of one sovereign. By some persons this falling off was attributed to the fact that all interest in the match had been allowed to die out before the friendly arrangement was made; and though, to some extent, there may have been truth in this observation, we are inclined rather to believe that it may be referred, first, to the want of publicity of the exhibition; secondly, to the fact of its having become known that the heroes of the evening would not appear in fighting costume, and would not put their hands up in the minne warfare; and, thirdly, to the ignorance prevailing as to what would be the nature of the remainder of the entertainment, which, in the advertisements, was announced to be of a "pleasing, refined, classical, and musical nature." It useless, however, to speculate as to what might have been. Our duty is merely to record the fact that the attendance was below par, and could scarcely have been remunerative to those who, at the last moment, took the speculation out of the hands of the men, guaranteeing to them afhandsome sum, whatever might be the receipts.

On reaching the Alhambra, accompanied by Mr. Wilkes, we found the musical entertainment to consist of the performances of a middling orchestra, and the singing of a very tolerable set of nigger vocalists—the "classical" entertainment was confined to the performthe men exhibited a little more deligence and business-

Wilkes, we found the nusical entertainment to consist of the performances of a middling orchestra, and the singing of a very tolerable set of nigger vocalist—the "classical" entertainment was confined to the performances of some decidedly clever aerobats, while the refinement must be considered solely applicable to the chief ceremony of the evening, namely, the presentation of the belts to the rival champions, who were got up regardless of expense, in such costumes as by them were considered to represent "evening dress," instead of in the proper vestments of their calling. This, however, was no fault of the men, both of whom expressed to us their regret that they had not been allowed at least to hold up their hands, feeling assured, as they did, that this was what the public wanted, and, had it been permitted, there would have been no few of a falling off in the exchequer. The proprietors of the palace, however, were of opinion that "it would not do," that the beaks would be "down upon them," &c., and they remained firm in their intentions to preven it, and there was, therefore, no help for it. The enter tainment was, as a matter of course, comparatively tame, but, taking all things into consideration, passed off most satisfactorily.

The first portion of the exhibition was completed by nine o'clock, at which hour the belts, in red morocco-cases, each bearing the title "Champion of England."

The first portion of the exhibition was completed by nine o clock, at which hour the bells, in red morocco cases, each bearing the title "Champion of England," were placed upon a table in the center of the arcna. Chairs were set for the champions and their admirers, and in a very few minutes the men entered the ring, one on either arm of the gentleman deputed to act as master of the ceremonies. They were followed by Mr. Wilkes and ourselves, and several well-known patrons of the art. The cheering was vociferous, and it was some time before silence could be obtained for the M. C. to introduce the men to the audience. This was at length done in a somewhat rhodomontade style, and in an address which was certainly anything but to

details of the last conflict we know nothing. It must have gone hard with Gen. Lanza, however, for he determined to capitulate. The transaction was arranged on board her Britannic Majesty's ship Hannibal. We presume it is stipulated that the army which has capitulated shall not be landed at another point in Sicily, but, lated shall not be landed at another point in Sicily, but, lated shall not be landed at another point in Sicily, but, lated shall not be landed at another point in Sicily, but, lated shall not be landed at another point in Sicily, but, lated shall not be landed at another point in Sicily, but, lated shall not be landed at another point in Sicily, but, lated shall not be landed at another point in Sicily, but, lated shall not be landed at another point in Sicily, but, lated shall not be lated at all events, Garibaldi, with the capital of the island in his bands, and with a people at his back fushed with the belts, in order that they might be treasured up with these trophies as mementos of the feelings of the with these trophies as mementos of the feelings of the with the belts, in order that they might be treasured up with these trophies as mementos of the feelings of the with the belts, in order that they might be treasured up with those trophies as mementos of the feelings of the later and the purpose.

at lad been arranged between Mr. Wilkes and ourselver, previous to the meeting, that the few words to be a dressed to the respective champions by each of us should be engrossed on vellum, and placed in the boxes with the belta, in order that they might be treasured up with those trophies as mementee of the feelings of the boxes with the belta, in order that they might be treasured up with those trophies as mementee of the feelings of the by whom the belta were presented. This had need dnly carried out, and the duty having devolved on as of conveying to Heeman the feelings of his English friends, we read to him the following address:

"ENGLAND TO JOHN C. HERNAN, THE ENNICA BOY." Sin: This belt is presented to you by the Editor of Bells Life in London, as the representative of the sporting press of Great Britain, in token of that country's high appealation of your spirit and plack in coming scross the Altantic to combat for the Lighth Champion's belt, and to commonwrate the great valor, endorance, and fair spirit displayed by you in the battle of the Lith of April lest. It is not necessary here to enter into any pasticulars of that great erruggle—its remove may be said to be world-wide. Its history is already familiar to every inhabitant of the Old and the New World. It is a history which will be read by future generations with admintion, and carpot faf, whenever and wherever it is told to raise a desire of samiation among the issing appraists to puglishe houses. The emay exist pulmps, a regret on your part that you are availed to be been away with you the original trophy for which yea underteak so leng a journey. Let that regret at once vanish. In this canner, are away with you the original trophy for which yea underteak or length of the country and retainment of the chance is still open to you of have to extraordism. In this canner, and an appropriate of the country and retainment of the chance is still open to you of having a strength of the country and retainment for the part of the same of this condition. It

the core; he blushed like a fall-blown rose, and appeared not to know how to hide his emotions. That the compliments were considered as not at all exaggerated was proved by the continued cheering of the audience, who only once testified their disapprobation when Mr. Wilkes alluded to Mr. Heecans intention to have returned the belt to Sayers, had he proved victorious. This statement was received with demands for "Mr. Walker," and some slight remarks of disapprobation, which showed it was disbelieved. We may here, however, in corroboration of Mr. Wilkes, repeat what we have before stated, manely, that this latetion of Heenar's was broached to us by a gentleman from New-York in perfect confidence before the fight, and we have every reason to believe in its trath. Mr. Wilkes, address, which he delivered in a low tone, but in a very feeling manner, was as follows:

"Anesica to Thomas Saters."

"AMERICA TO THOMAS SAYERS.
"LONDON, May 30, 1960

"Arente to Thomas Saters.

"Arente to Thomas Saters.

"Innow, May 30, 1860.

"Size: On the part of many noblemen and gentiemen, and, I may venture to say, on the part of hundreds of thousands of people on each side of the Atlantic, I take pleasure in presenting you this elitering testimodal. It is an exact copy, in pare shining silver, of that have old belt into whose respleadent metal you have mixed the merit and valor of sisteen well-fought battles, all of which have brought you fame, but none of which have been mere honorable than the last. Those battles, though all fought on English soil, are well known to the people of the United States, and through them you have there exreed, as well content states, and through them you have there exreed, as well cour shores, you will test in a way in at pleasant to yourself the fact that great nations have no prejudices and that many rivalry, ameng a generous people, is only a stronger bond to the friendship of the brave.

"It was my good fortune to witness the contest by which you exaced this brilliant treply, and which you have chosen should be the trumination of your long end honorable public life, and I refer to that contest new only that I may hear my testimony to its worthy character. It was not an officery for the ring. It was no common contest, actuated by merely groveling motives. It was chivalry revived, and it was not only courteous but knightly. Not a low word, not a coarse look, not a mean action should be due to cause of old did battle worthy of the modes."

"In this view, and in view also of your high deserts, I will now that you shoule so nobly, is well chosen to be the fitting finish of a great career.

"In this view, and in view also of your high deserts, I will now that belongs to you shoule so nobly, is well chosen to be the fitting finish of a great career.

"In this view, and in view also of your high deserts, I will now that e wint I have never felt at liberty to state before, which is, that so deeply was John Heenan, in common with his countrymen,

you to keep as yours for ever.' This determination he confided to me long before he left New-York, and I am quite sure, from what I know of him, that he would have kept his word.

"But this belt, which I now hand to you, is as bright and honorable as the one of which it is an imitation, and it is more befitting the peculiar close of your career, for, while it perpetuates for ever the battles which have gone before, it has, at the same time, the graceful function of recognizing the equal merits of an honorable adversary.

"Receive it, therefore, buckle it about your loins, tressure it and be proud of it, for it is a sound expression of the admiration of two nations, such as man of your humble standing never had the proud fortune to receive before. Regard it also, as a groof that courses and good conduct will, if persevered in, always reap the richest rewards of life; and be sure of this—that so long as the qualifies of bravery, fortifiede, integrity, and manly bearing are regarded as virtues by mankind, this shining girdle will be a compliment to you and yours, of which even the lottlest person might be proud.

Tem "peeled off his coat" on receiving the b-lt, but owing to the effect of good living he had some difficulty in making both ends meet. His struggles to reduce his propertions caused considerable amusement, but on his exertions being crowned with success he received an ovation such as an Engrish audience alone can give.

Mr. Wilkes now followed our example, and tendered to Tom the engressed copy of his address, accompanied by a check for his share of the battle money, "which," raic Mr. Wilkes, "you have not lost." Tom and Heenan now advanced once more toward each other, joined arm in arm, and turning to the audience briefly thanked them for the kind reception of them in words raic Mr. Wilkes, "you have not lost." Tom and Heenan now advanced once more toward each other, joined arm in arm, and turning to the sudience briefly thanked them for the kind reception of them in words which proved that neither possessed the gift of the gab, and having made the grand tour of the circus arm in arm, they shouldered their belt cases and disappeared from the scene. Some further musical entertainment afterward took place, followed by a negro terpspichorean performance of considerable merit, which, however, the crowd, their curiosity being sufficiently gratified, did not wait to witness, and by ten o'clock all was over. The entertainment has since been repeated twice a day—the addressee being read by some friends of the nen—but with what results to their exchequer we have yet to learn. It is scarcely necessary to state, we have yet to learn. It is scarcely necessary to state that since the original presentation on Wednesday neither Mr. Wilkes nor ourselves has had night to do with the entertainment, although the advertisement would lend to a different conclusion. It is only just a state that, at present, we have only received a small portion of the sum required to pay for the belts, and we therefore appeal to the public and the supporters of the King to contribute liberally, so that no Loss shall fall upon the heroes themselves. A list of the sub-scriptions is appended:

SAYER'S BELT. HEENAN'S BELT. 

THE JAPANESE ASSASSINATION.

Under date of April 15, Mr. R. H. Dana, jr., writes from Kanegawa, Japan:

Mr. Dorr (United States Consul) tells me that the eport of the assassination of the Prince Regent by missaries of the Prince of Meto is true. The Emperor is a boy of 16. The Prince of Meto is a great feudal chief, who is bitterly opposed to foreigners, to the treaties recently made, and to the party in power, which is supposed to favor foreig ers. Immediately on the assarsination, the Prince of Meto withdrew to his country in the mountains, and has been levying a large force. Civil war is apprehended. The Japanese authorities have told Mr. Dorr that they cannot protect him in Kanegawa, if the Prince of Meto comes this way, and advise him to retire to Yokubama, but he refuses, beliving it to be a dodge to remove the Consulate."

FROM BARIA. - By the clipper brig Mary A. Forrest. Capt. Wm. T. Gillespie, we have advices from Bahia to May 8. The shipping at that port was very dull, not an English vessel in the port, which is something very remarkable. For the last ten years the harbon has never had so little shipping. The country is suffer-ing for want of rain. Provisions and vegetables are very dear and scarce.

## THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

THEIR RECEPTION IN NEW-YORK

## ENTHUSIASTIC POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

THE CULMINATING EXCITEMENT

New-York, roused to eigorous emulation by the reports of brilliant, imposing, and expensive demonstra-tions of Japanese welcome in other cities, succeeded on Saturday in suprising even itself with a display more ample, more effective, and, on the whole, more thoroughly satisfactory than either of those which marked the same event in Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. The excitement was universal, though not so extravagantly exhibited as elsewhere; and the perfect order and freedom from confusion which almost everywhere prevailed, and which suffered only one everywhere prevailed, and which suffered only one slight and very brief interruption, strongly contrasted with the riotous excesses of the multitude at Philadelphia, and the officials at Baltimore. The arrangements for the secure progress of the processios could not have been improved. Its passage was speedy, and unobstructed. The enormous gatherings of spectators upon all sides offered no manifestations but those of enthusiastic greeting. The fatigues of a long and weary route were not imposed upon the Japanese; and, in all important respects, the ceremonies of reception were dignified, sensitie, and equal to the occasion which evoked them. We give below a record of the event and the circumstances connected therewith, beadelphia, and closing with the retirement of the Japanese from public view last evening.

### FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW-YORK.

The special train containing the Embassy and suite left Camden soon after 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. The crowd at the Philadelphia ferry was large, let insignificant compared with those which had every day surrounded the Continental Hotel. The train co consisted of three closely filled passenger cars, in which the Japanese mingled harmoniously with Philadelphia Councilmen and other representatives of Brotherly Love. The passage was rapid, and free from incident. Each station, however, was thronged with spectators, who waved impulsive welcomes as the cars thew by, and testified vociferously to the delight which the mo mentary glimpse of the strangers afforded them. Am boy was reached at 12 o'clock, and here, without delay, the passengers were transferred to the steamboat Alida, on board which the New-York Committee of Reception awaited them. At the threshold of the cabin occurred the formal speech which the Embass dors have now learned to recognize as the necessary evil of American travel. This time it was deliver-

by Alderman Cornell, and ran thus; by Alderman Cornell, and ran thus:

On behalf of the authorities of the City of New-York, I take great pleasure in offering you our hospitalites. It is proper that the first representatives of the great Japanese nation who have ever visited our shores should be received with those courtesies which New-York always extends to distinguished strangers. As the great commercial emporium of the United States, our city is bound by ties of interest to every nation on the face of the globe, and to none more warmly than to Japan, by the recent treaty, from which we have every Japan, by the recent treaty, from which we have every reason to expect the greatest benefits will result to both countries. Allow me, illustrions Embassadors from his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, to again welcome you to This having been translated, through Mr. Portman

and Namoura Gohaj-iro, the first Embassador answered, effectively and exhaustively, as follows: RESPONSIVE ADDRESS OF SIMMI BOOJSEN NO-KAMI.

Thank you.

The Japanese then settled themselves for repose, or distributed themselves about the decks in search of nmusement. Some time clapsed before the boat started from Amboy, in consequence of delays in transporting baggage, during which the higher attendants occupied themselves by attentively examining the machinery and inspecting, with even keener interest, the preparations for internal refreshment, which, under the energetic superintendence of Mr. Warren Leland, briskly

On board the Alida, in addition to the new gers, were seventeen members of the Board of New York Aldermen, the entire Board of Councilmen, all arrayed in garments whose distinguishing features were gloves of gleaming yellow, and little shields worn at the breast, and bearing mottoes of welcome, a small number of invited guests, Dodworth's Band, a detachment of the Veterans of 1812, a few policemen, and Mr. Leland, with full force of waiters from his hotel. These had come down from the city, whence the Alida had At 121 the boat was fairly on its way. The decks

and cabin were not free from bustle, but all movements were in favor of, and not as heretofore, opposed to, the comforts of the Japanese. They were not beset by over-eager entreaties for presents and autographs, and as a rule, were left to wander unmolested whitherso ever they chose. The gentlemen of the City Govern ment, indeed, were too closely intent upon the impending vital nourishments to give undue heed to less important subjects. Their anxious wishes were in prompt time considered, and, ere many minutes, a tumultuou lunch was in busy progress. The Embassadors were privately served; their officers and attendants, and the fathers of the metropolis, gathered themselves around a ccuple of well-covered tables, which differed from the ordinary tables of such occasions only in the fact that they did not andibly groan with the weight, &c., at any stage of the proceedings. The usual accompan ments of hurried repasts were visible. Cold meats, salads, and champagne mingled freely in plates, cups, and dishes of all dimensions. Ice creams were lifted to mouths with forks and pen-knives, from wine glasses and inverted covers of sugar-bowls. For half an hour the struggle for appetite continued, until victory perched upon each aldermanic spoon, and contentment beamed from every official countenance Hunger fled before ever-ready and renascent dishes and thirst was quenched by unchecked streams from ceaseless flagons. Thenceforward during the passage a slight accession of gleefulness, a moderate increas of volubility, and an augmented spirit of devotion to the guests appeared to animate the gentlemen of the City Government. Until the boat reached the Bar tery at half past two o'clock, no opportunity to serve the aniable Japanese was passed unimproved. FORMATION OF THE PROCESSION.

An hour before the time at which the Alida was ex preted to arrive, the seventeen regiments that were t orm the military escort of the day took their position on the south portion of the Battery. An immense the Battery extension, and in the adjacent streets, eager to catch a first glimpse of the Orientals. The window and balconies of the houses overlooking the square were filled with ladies, and probably there never were more human beings congregated in and below Battery Place than on the occasion of yesterday.

The scene became very animating as the steamboat drew near the shore. Salutes from Governor's Island and Castle Garden, "Hail Columbia" from the Alida's deck, and an echo from the bands of music on the pier, shouting, hand-clapping, waving of handkerchiefs and Japanese flags, surgings of the crowd, and all-stirring sights and sounds comingled, made the momentary picture one that is seen but once in a lustrum, and in no American city but New-York. Amid all this bewilderment the Japanese were speedily landed, and placed, with due etiquette of precession, in 30 open barouches provided for their use. Owing to the fact that so large a portion of their escort consisted of military, trained to the quick formation of a line of march, the column began to move onward with less delay than is usual on these occasions. By 3 p. m. the head of the procession had reached Trinky Church. The mounted police in the van cleared Broadway from curb to curb, the multitudes pressing to the sidewalks in solid mass, and the front guard of the soldiery marched in broad platoons, completely opening the

street, for the progress of the Embassy. The following

V. de the general arrangement of the procession:

Eight Mounted Polleemen.

Twenty Polleemen on food.

Troop of Washington Grays.

Seventh Regiment Troop.

Joint Committee of Receytion of the Lommon Counc.

First Embassador and Cart. Dupont.

Second Embassador and Capt. Lee.

Third Embassador and Capt. Porter.

Treaster of the Embassy and Secretary of Naval Committee of the Council Committee of the Embassy.

Two sub-Governors of the Embassy.

Two Secretaries of the Embassy.

Treastrer of the Embassy and Secretary of Naval Commission.

Two aub-Governors of the Embassy.

Two aub-Governors of the Embassy.

Two Doctors of the Embassy.

Two Doctors of the Embassy.

Two Sib-Secretaries of the Embassy.

Treaty-Box, with canopy and three altendants, drawn by six horses.

Twenty carriages, containing men-at-arms, and other attendants of the Common Coastil.

One carriage, with the two Secretaries of the Joint Committee of the Common Coastil.

One carriage, with the Bergeant at-Arms.

One carriage, containing the Presidents of the Boards of Aiderman and Councilmen.

Thirteen carriages, containing the members of the Boards of Aiderman and Councilmen.

One carriage, containing members of the Common and Select Commission New-York State Militia, under the command of Major-Gen. Sandford.

The carriages containing the Japanese were each protected by a file of police on foot. The Eighth Reg-

protected by a file of police on foot. The Eighth Regiment formed around the whole, and acted as a guard of honor. Including the regiments specially named above, the troops composing the First Division of the

Eighth Regiment, including troop. Seventy first Regiment Second Regiment. First Regiment. Fifth Regiment. Fifth Regiment. Fourteenth Regiment Sourteenth Regiment Sourteenth Regiment Sourteenth Regiment Sixth Regiment. Fourteenth Regiment Fourteenth Regiment Fourteenth Regiment Fourteenth Regiment Fourteenth Regiment First Fifth Regiment First Fifth Regiment Fifthy fifth Regiment Fifth Fifth Regiment Fifthy fifth Regiment Fifth Fifth Regiment Fourteenth Regiment	w-York State Militia may be thus enumerated:
Seventy first Regiment First Regiment First Regiment First Regiment First Regiment Fourteenth Regiment Sourteenth Regiment Sourteenth Regiment Sourteenth Regiment Sourteenth Regiment Fourteenth Regiment Fourteenth Regiment First First First Regiment First Fi	hth Regiment, including troop
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First Regiment. Firth Regiment. Firth Regiment. Fourteeath Regiment. Fourteeath Regiment. Such Regiment artillery. Seventh Regiment including troop. Sinth Regiment meloding troop. Sinth Regiment fourteent for the first fourteents of the first fourteents.  Firther first Regiment fourteents for the first first first Regiment fourteents.  Sixty-mint Regiment meloding troop.  Sixty-mint Regiment meloding troop.  Sixty-mint Regiment fourteents.	and Regiment
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Fifth Regiment Fourteenth Regiment Fourteenth Regiment Siath Regiment, artillery, Fourth Regiment, artillery, Fourth Regiment including troop, Siath Regiment including troop, Siath Regiment, Fifther of Regiment, including troop, Siath Regiment, including troop, Siath Siath Regiment, Seventy until Regiment, Seventy until Regiment	THE TENED BUILD
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Sixth Regiment, artillery, eventh Regiment including troop, Sixth Regiment including troop, Sixth Regiment First Regiment, Sixty-first Regiment, including troop, Sixty-first Regiment including troop, Sixty-first Regiment, Sixty-first Regiment, Seventy-allott Regiment	common Regiment
courth Regiment, artillery, seventh Regiment including troop. Sinth Regiment Diriterab Regiment First Fith Regiment, Sixty Sixty Regiment including troop. Sixty Sixty Regiment Regiment Seventy slath Regiment.	th Resiment
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#### ROUTE TO THE HOTEL.

In anticipation of the afternoon's display, the entire length of Broadway, from the Battery to Union square, and those portions of Grand street and the Bowery through which the procession was to pass, were choked by one o'clock with such an inpouring of the populace of our own and adjacent cities, and from the rural districts, as has not been seen since the memorable farce of the Atlantic Cable Celebration. And as the column moved up Broadway, keeping pace with the pioneers, who slowly forced the crowd to the right and left, it presented a much less incongruous display than its famous prototype, and one which, if less amusing, was far more satisfying to the æsthetic sense. The step, music, and uniforms of the military composing the vanguard produced an agreeable effect. In peculiar contrast, to a looker-on from the window of a store below the Park, the advent of the Aldermen and Councilmen shone afar off like that of the rosy-fingered Aurora. Twenty-four hands, luminously appar-eled in the yellowest of yellow kids, could be distinctly seen approaching in carriages, long before the faces and bodies of their owners became visible. Close behind followed the Imperial Embassy, the far-famed Japanese themselves. Very stately and reticient was the aspect of the chief Embassador, who rode in the foremost carriage, faced by Capt. Dupont, the senior officer of the Naval Commission. Not quite so much dignity was apparent in the manner of the second and third in rank, to each of whom were also devoted a naval officer and a special carriage. The people cheered continually as the Japanese passed along, ladies waved their scarfs from multitudinous windows, flags were flying, and every possible expression of cordial welcome was manifested; but the three Embassadors sat unmoved, unreplying, almost unnoticing the tumultuous and kalidoscopi scene. Very different was the conduct of the officers and attendants. Accepting in the politest manner the brilliant reception given them, they bowed to the right and left; gallantly flirted their fans and ducked their heads in answer to the greetings of the ladies; smoked cigars with nonchalance; leaned back in their carriages, placing their blue-bordered sandals on the forward cushions; altogether were very much at their ease, and delighted with the city, the people, and them-

point characterized the formation of the procession, was foreaken. The treaty-box, which is, at least in form, reverentially viewed by the Japanese, was elevated upon a huge express cart, gorgeously decorated with flowers and flags, and drawn by some half-dozen horses. This conspicuousness was well enough for the box, but it was unavoidably, according to the arrangements made, shared by the persons who for the day guarded the precious receptacle of documentary good faith. Matsemoto Sanojou, an officer of high Japanese visitors, was here exposed in a manner which could not have been otherwise than offensive to his tastes. Little Tommy, who accompanied him, has less repugnance to notoriety, but even he sedulously concealed his bright face under his broadest and most omprehensive hat.

They pass along-Committee, Embassadors, swart Mongolians and white Caucasians side by side, Com-mon Councilmen, Policemen, and the six thousand troops. Onward the procession moves, beneath the Imperial Japanese Standard, beneath the Stars and Stripes, beneath a thousand banners, emblems, and decorations fluttering along the route; onward, beyond the Park and the flag-displaying City Hall; past that through a sea of human beings, between blocks of stores, whese roofs, windows and balconies are gay with the glimmering of ladies' robes, and musical with innumerous femule gratulations; onward, through the narrower pass of Grand street, and into the broader Bowery, where thousands of Dutch and Irish juveniles, and parents as simple-minded as their children, gaze with honest wonder at the mystic, tawny, strangelydressed travelers from "that New World which is the Old;" onward still, and out into the open arena of Union Square, where fifty thousand people are passing east and west, north and south; where, above th heads, and in front of the Church of the Puritans, a high and carpeted platform is visible, which the Embassadors are to ascend, and thence review the well-appointed troops who have been their escort through the league already traveled, and on whom New-York justly relies to form the most attractive feature of her display in welcome of the Embassy from the great Tycoon.

Accordingly the three Embassadors and the Prince alight from the carriages and mount the dais, with as much celerity as accords with their costume and the gravity of their rank. A Major-General is seated by their right, and the members of the Committee of Reception place themselves on either side. The seventeen regiments march gayly by, each saluting the Embassa dors in turn, and receiving a bow or wave of the hand in recognition of the honor. Now the military have all passed by, the Princes resume their carriages, th regimental escort forms around them as before, and they pass down Broadway in the rear of the entire Division, until at last the Mctropolitan Hotel i AT THE HOTEL.

Around the Metropolitan Hotel large crowds collected at an early hour. The neighboring windows were filled, and the housetops covered with spectators. The mass of people in the street, however, was not at any time so large as that which assembled before the Gilmo House in Baltimore, or that before the Continents Hotel in Philadelphia. For a long time it appeared that no repetition of the scenes in other cities would be possible, but about the time that the procession reached the hotel, a series of disturbances occurred upon the opposite sidewalk, much less serious and extensive than these at Philadelphia, but only so because the number of persons collected together was much smaller. The causes here were different from those which roused the citizens of Brotherly Love to riot. There the crowd was disposed to turbulence, and could hardly be re strained by the inadequate police guard. Here the difficulties began with the aggressions of the police themselves, who undertook to awe the multitude by

wholly unnecessary demonstration or roa which, being partially resisted, soon grow to right brutality. The confusion resulted in the of the police to maintain the line they had formed in the pretty free entrance of the crowd at w points, within the space reserved for the military,

to be tered. There is no prospect of allering the

For a short time the tumult was general, pol engaging in a universal onslaught, the crowd lavies executions and hisses in defiance, and women add executions and hisses in containe, and cheerfuluess to the occasion by random screams, discretish no special purpose, and not absolutely necessary with no special purpose, and not absolutely necessary. to their rafety, since at no moment was there any like. Ishood of a severe affray. During the time that the uproar was greatest, a body of more than fifty policemen stood together close at hand gazing tran stilly upon the proceedings, but exhibiting no disposite a to assist in checking them. That the people were peoply enough disposed was indicated later in the crypton of the content of the times as leaves at the crypton of the times are the crypton of the times are the crypton of the times are the crypton of the crypton ing, when a crowd five times as large stood before to hotel for hours, withou; the alightest exhibition of die

The Japanese were comfortably introduced to fi quarters, which comprise the entire second floor of the hotel. The arrangements to preserve them from in-trusion appeared ample, and far better calculated for their convenience than at any of the other houses at which they have tarried. After their arrival, they gave themselves up to the refreshments of bathing and supper, and in the evening wandered about the house. and in the charming gardens attached to Niblo's Theses.

The performances within the Theater also proved very attractive to them, and nearly all of the officers and attendants witnessed at least a portion. The first in-terpreter, Namoura secured an early position under venter of the house, where, surrounded by ho is of feminine admirers, he immediately became a respected lion, and was shown an infinity of attention.

One or two of the Japanese went behind the a loss

and overlooked the movements of the machinery with which they professed themselves not unfamiliar the same mechanical and scenic expedients being come in Japan. A few also witnessed George Ch. we entertainment in Niblo's Saloon. At half-past a very o'clock a serenade, by Dodworth's band, was pown in front of the hotel, many of the visitors appear upor the open balcony, to listen and to wave respons to the acclamations of the crowd, which did not die perse until long after midnight. The illuminated le terns which covered the front of the hotel added as a to the picturesqueness of the scene.

### A QUIET SUNDAY,

The Japanese yesterday were wholly free from disturbance. They have passed no other day so questig since their arrival in this country. The arrangement at the hotel forbade intrusions, and no business of any kind was brought before them. In the morning some of the most advanced in English studies perused the Sunday newspapers, with more or less of edification. Little Tommy, eager in the search for the record of his own fame, came upon a curious omission of several lines, by which he was described as "consisting "of rice and fish, variously cooked," which greatly bewildered him. During the afternoon and evening, the Japanese strolled much in the gardens below, which were left open for their convenience. They retired at an early hour. FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

The Embassadors and some of the higher officers will at noon to-day visit the City Hall, and be formally welcomed by Mayor Wood. The Matines at the Academy of Music will take place on Wednesday. The possibility of a visit to Boston is yet doubtful; if made, it will be very brief and hurried. Unless some unexpected obstacle interposes, the Embassy will certainly set sail for home in the first week of July.

-At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, held at the Astor House, New-York, June 14, the following resolutions were adopted:

14, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee desire to express their feelings of regret and condolence for the recent death of our late associate, John S. Schoolcraft of Albany, whose comment personal worth, warm and generous devotion to the Republican cause in which we are engaged—whose hearty concurrence and support of all that is manly and philanthropic, while endearing his memory to us, render it eminently proper that we express these entitlents.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

The Committee also adopted the following resolu-

tions:

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. F. W. Lord of Suffelk County, a member of this Committee, we are called upon to deplore the loss of a citizen of eminent worth, whose many virtues endeared him to all who had the honor of his acquaintance.

Resolved, That an authenticated copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

-Here is another nail driven through one of the current lies circulated against Mr. Lincoln:

Current lies circulated against Mr. Lincoln:

To THE PUBLIC.

My attention has been called to a statement which appeared in

The Chicago Times, as editorial, on the 25th day of May, 1890,
that the Rion. Abraham Lincoln, while a member of the XXXII
Congress, purchased three pairs of boots, "they being paid for
out of the public money," by his order, and charged to him as
stationery; and further, that the said boots are charged to be
account on the books of the House of Representatives.

Knowing these charges to be false, I deem it my duty to make
the following statement, under oath:

1st. The stationery used by members of the House of Representatives is furnished them by the Postmaster of the House,
who settles with them.

2d. A ledger account is kept between the several members and
the Postmaster, and every article is charged to them on the day
it is obtehed.

3d. The books of the Postmaster of the House of Representatives of the XXXth Congress, by virtue of my office, are now immy possession. I have carefully examined the same, and therein
an account against the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, in which the
usual items of taxinomery are charged to him; but there are no
such items charged as alleged by the writer of the article in The
Chicago Times.

I therefore pronounce the allegations sheer fabrications, devoid
of truth and destinity of formething in vertex.

Chicago Times.

I therefore pronounce the allegations sheer abrications, devoid of truth, and destitute of foundation in truth.

J. M. LUGAS, Postmaster H. of R. Districted Columbia, Washington County:

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 7th day of June;
18to.

P. S. MYRE, J. P.

-At a great meeting at Racine, Wis., the other day, the Hon. Marshall M. Strong made the following statements:

statements:

"He had the most entire confidence both in the honesty and ability of Abraham Lincoln. He had known him and known of him for years, and it was his deliberate opinion that Abraham Lincoln was one of the greatest men this country had produced. Among the political speakers of the country, he knew of none whose speeches evinced such masterly comprehension of the institutions of the country, such a clear insight into the spirit and genius of the Constitution, as those of Mr. Lincoln. Let those present who had not read it, read his spench at Springfield, prior to the campaign with Dong'as. Mr. Lincoln was a great lawyer, and he was so honest that he would state his opponent's case in court even stronger than he could state it himself." that he would state his opponent's case in court even stronger than he could state it himself." -The Opposition in the State of Delaware rallies

under the name of the People's Party, and has done so ever since the organization of that party in Philadelphia. The major portion of this array supports Lincoln and Hamlin, as does the party bere. All the Op-position newspapers in Delaware are of the Lincoln and Hamlin stripe. Yet the State is not free. It is nominally included in the South, and its delegates to the Charleston Convention were among the leading sereders on account of the platform. A State Convention of the People's party met at Dover, in the Court-House, on Thursday last, at which it was resolved that delegates should be elected on the 14th of Jule, and meet at Dover on the 25th of that month, in State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress. A State Central Committee for the campaign of 1850 was appointed, consisting of nine members. Two of these announced themselves for Bell and Everett, and renested to be excused on the ground that the majority f the party was for Lincoln and Ramlin. They were not excused, it being thought that the People's party hould act together harmoniously, no matter how the members might go on the Presidential question, providing they opposed the Democracy. On this ground they agreed to serve, and thus the whole Opposition in Delaware is uni'ed.

CROWDING STEAMERS .- The Panama Star of June 3d has the following, which would seem to confirm the

"Probably the most shamefally crowded steamer that ever left New-York for the Isthmus was the Northern Light, on her last trip. Nominally she had some 890 passengers, but in reality considerably over 1,000 people were crowded into her cabins and steerage. We are credibly informed that large numbers could not even get benches to lie on at night. One